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SIGNAL SAMPLING USING FLEX CIRCUITS ON DIRECT INTER- CONNECTS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Technical Field:

The present invention relates to signal sampling between components in a computer system.

10 **2. Description of Related Art:**

Disk drive attachment to a motherboard, using the industry standard Single Connector Attachment (SCA), will not allow for signal sampling and/or redirection of signals to Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicators. Drive integration and the use of various drive vendors has presented an issue of access to LED indicator signals from drive option block connectors. Some vendors are eliminating the option block connectors from their designs.

20 Current practice is to use two connectors with a flex circuit to bridge between the drive and the motherboard, and use a third connector, on the flex circuit, to connect to the drive's option block. With high-speed signals, such as Fiber channel 2 gigabits/sec, 25 the multiple connectors and flex circuits solution presents impedance and capacitance clumping issues. Each connection has a capacitance. If the connecting flex is short, the two capacitances can clump together and reflect the signal. Lengthening the flex will reduce

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capacitance clumping but will also increase resistance and signal loss in the flex. Higher cost and lower reliability are also result from the two-connector solution.

- 5 Another approach has been to place LEDs on the motherboard or backplane and use light pipes on the Field Replaceable Units (FRUs). The light pipes are used to convey activity and failure indicators from the LEDs. Unfortunately, this introduces reliability and servicing
- 10 problems related to the backplane. To replace a defective LED, the backplane would have to be removed, resulting in the whole machine being taken down.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method and system for sampling data signals between electronic components.

- 5 The invention comprises using a straight feed-through connector to connect electronic components and attaching one end of a flexible circuit to the pins of the feed-through connector. The other end of the flexible circuit is attached to a display, such as a LED. The display
- 10 constitutes a field replaceable unit (FRU), which allows a malfunctioning display (i.e. LED) to be replaced without having to remove other electronic components or interrupt machine availability. The present invention can be used for the detection of fault signals, status,
- 15 idle signals, error checking, and introduction of a signal analyzer.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 depicts a pictorial representation of a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 depicts a block diagram of a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

Figures 3A-3C depict schematic diagrams illustrating three examples of RAID systems in which the present invention may be implemented;

Figure 4 depicts a schematic diagram illustrating the use of a flex circuit to connect components in accordance with the prior art;

Figure 5A depicts a schematic diagram illustrating signal sampling in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 5B depicts a diagram illustrating the T concept underlying the signal tap method of the present invention;

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Figure 6A depicts a perspective view pictorial diagram illustrating the flex circuit carrying the signal tap in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 6B depicts a schematic diagram illustrating the flex circuit in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 7 depicts a schematic diagram illustrating a unidirectional locking tine in accordance with the present invention; and

Figure 8 depicts a perspective view pictorial diagram illustrating a drive module with interposer flex circuit inserted in the motherboard, in accordance with the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

With reference now to the figures and in particular with reference to **Figure 1**, a pictorial representation of a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. A computer **100** is depicted which includes a system unit **110**, a video display terminal **102**, a keyboard **104**, storage devices **108**, which may include floppy drives and other types of permanent and removable storage media, and mouse **106**. Additional input devices may be included with personal computer **100**, such as, for example, a joystick, touchpad, touch screen, trackball, microphone, and the like. Computer **100** can be implemented using any suitable computer, such as an IBM RS/6000 computer or IntelliStation computer, which are products of International Business Machines Corporation, located in Armonk, New York. Although the depicted representation shows a computer, other embodiments of the present invention may be implemented in other types of data processing systems, such as a network computer or Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) system. Computer **100** also preferably includes a graphical user interface that may be implemented by means of systems software residing in computer readable media in operation within computer **100**.

With reference now to **Figure 2**, a block diagram of a data processing system is shown in which the present

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invention may be implemented. Data processing system 200 is an example of a computer, such as computer 100 in **Figure 1**, in which code or instructions implementing the processes of the present invention may be located. Data processing system 200 employs a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) local bus architecture. Although the depicted example employs a PCI bus, other bus architectures such as Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) and Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) may be used.

Processor 202 and main memory 204 are connected to PCI local bus 206 through PCI bridge 208. PCI bridge 208 also may include an integrated memory controller and cache memory for processor 202. Additional connections to PCI local bus 206 may be made through direct component interconnection or through add-in boards. In the depicted example, local area network (LAN) adapter 210, small computer system interface SCSI host bus adapter 212, and expansion bus interface 214 are connected to PCI local bus 206 by direct component connection. In contrast, audio adapter 216, graphics adapter 218, and audio/video adapter 219 are connected to PCI local bus 206 by add-in boards inserted into expansion slots. Expansion bus interface 214 provides a connection for a keyboard and mouse adapter 220, modem 222, and additional memory 224. SCSI host bus adapter 212 provides a connection for hard disk drive 226, tape drive 228, and CD-ROM drive 230. Typical PCI local bus implementations will support three or four PCI expansion slots or add-in connectors. The present

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invention can be implemented at any one of these interconnections.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware in **Figure 2** may vary depending on the implementation. Other internal hardware or peripheral devices, such as flash ROM (or equivalent nonvolatile memory) or optical disk drives and the like, may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted in **Figure 2**. Also, the processes of the present invention may be applied to a multiprocessor data processing system.

For example, data processing system **200**, if optionally configured as a network computer, may not include SCSI host bus adapter **212**, hard disk drive **226**, tape drive **228**, and CD-ROM **230**, as noted by dotted line **232** in **Figure 2** denoting optional inclusion. In that case, the computer, to be properly called a client computer, must include some type of network communication interface, such as LAN adapter **210**, modem **222**, or the like. As another example, data processing system **200** may be a stand-alone system configured to be bootable without relying on some type of network communication interface, whether or not data processing system **200** comprises some type of network communication interface. As a further example, data processing system **200** may be a personal digital assistant (PDA), which is configured with ROM and/or flash ROM to provide non-volatile memory for storing operating system files and/or user-generated data.

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The depicted example in **Figure 2** and above-described examples are not meant to imply architectural limitations. For example, data processing system **200** also may be a notebook computer or hand held computer in addition to taking the form of a PDA. Data processing system **200** also may be a kiosk or a Web appliance.

Turning to **Figures 3A-3C**, schematic diagrams illustrating three examples of RAID systems in which the present invention may be implemented are depicted in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. RAID is a disk subsystem that increases performance and/or provides fault tolerance, and is comprised of a set of two or more hard disks and a specialized disk controller that contains the RAID functionality. Developed initially for servers and stand-alone disk storage systems, RAID is increasingly becoming available in desktop PCs, primarily for fault tolerance.

RAID improves performance by disk striping, which interleaves bytes or groups of bytes across multiple drives, so more than one disk is reading and writing simultaneously. Fault tolerance is achieved by mirroring or parity. Mirroring is 100% duplication of the data on two drives, and parity calculates the data in two drives and stores the result on a third drive. A failed drive can be hot swapped with a new one, and the RAID controller automatically rebuilds the lost data.

RAID **300** is an example of disk striping only, which interleaves data across multiple disks for better performance. However, this approach does not provide

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safeguards against failure. RAID 301 employs disk mirroring, which provides 100% duplication of data. This approach offers the highest reliability, but doubles storage costs. RAID 302 employs data striping across three or more drives for performance and parity bits for fault tolerance. The parity bits from two drives are stored on a third drive. This is the most widely used approach to RAID systems. The present invention can be used with any of the example RAID approaches described above, as well as other types of RAID configurations.

Referring to **Figure 5A**, a schematic diagram illustrating signal sampling is depicted in accordance with the present invention. Two components **501** and **502** are connected with a straight feed-through connector **504**. An example of such a feed-through connector is the Molex interposer connector. The feed-through connector and the introduction of a flex circuit **503** reduces the number of

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contact points. By eliminating flex **403**, the signal length is reduced and the resistance created by flex **403** is eliminated. In addition, since the Molex connector is a straight feed-through connector, the electrical factors of impedance and capacitive clumping are considerably reduced. The signal sampling method in the present invention represents a "T" concept, which is illustrated in **Figure 5B**. Signals **a**, **b**, and **c** represent the primary signals traveling between components **501** and **502**. Signals **d** and **e** represents the tap, which is redirected along the Flex **503**. The sampling and/or redirection of signals can be accomplished as needed for LED indicators. The present invention can be used to sample data signals from any kind of hardware connection.

Referring now to **Figure 6A**, a perspective view pictorial diagram illustrating the flex circuit carrying the signal tap is depicted in accordance with the present invention. The flex **601** is held between the snap fit halves **603** and **604** of the connector **600**. The flex is attached to the connector pins during assembly and a relief in the side of the connector **600** allows for the escape of the flex circuit **601**. The flex circuit would be routed to a location on the drive FRU that would permit visibility of the LED indicators **602**.

In reference to **Figure 6B**, a schematic diagram illustrating the flex circuit **601** is depicted in accordance with the present invention. Flex circuit **601** contains several openings **605** through which pins from

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connector 600 can pass and establish a connection between
connector 600 and flex 601. The flex 601 can be
connected to the pins by several methods, such as, for
example, soldering, wire trap, or unidirectional locking
5 time.

Referring to **Figure 7**, a schematic diagram
illustrating a unidirectional locking time is depicted in
accordance with the present invention. The locking times
702 are located in the opening 605 on the flex 601. The
10 connector pins 701 are pushed through openings 605 in the
direction indicated by the arrow. The locking time 702
applies enough pressure against pin 701 to remove any gas
barrier between the time 702 and pin 701 that might
interfere with the conduction of an electrical current.
15 The shape of the time 702 and the pressure exerted by it
allow the pin 701 to move only in the direction of
insertion, indicated by the arrow. The stop block
support 703 counters the pressure exerted by the times
702 and maintains the proper parallel alignment between
20 connector pins 701.

Referring to **Figure 8**, a perspective view pictorial
diagram illustrating a drive module with interposer flex
circuit inserted in the motherboard is depicted in
accordance with the present invention. The drive 801 is
25 installed in computer chassis 800. The flex circuit 601
runs from the interposer connector 600, under the drive
801, to the LEDs 602. By placing the LEDs 602 on the
FRU, active components are removed from the motherboard

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802 (or backplane), improving reliability and avoiding a servicing issue when an LED stops working. Thus, if an LED 602 fails, it can be serviced without having to remove motherboard 802 and interrupt the availability of the machine.

Data sampling has several applications including, for example, detection of fault signals, LED/status, idle signals, error checking, or introduction of a signal analyzer.

10 The description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, and is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the invention in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention, the practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the invention for various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.